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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S
REPORT.

1905.



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CHORLEY, FEBRUARY 1906.

TO THE CHORLEY TOWN COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

The Vital statistics of the Borough of Chorley during the year 1905 are in accord with those obtaining throughout England and Wales in the progressive and remarkable diminution in the Birth-rate which, both throughout the Country and also in your Borough, was the lowest on record. Seven hundred and seventy-five (775) Births were registered in Chorley, of which three hundred and eighty-five (385) were Males and three hundred and ninety (390) were Females, giving upon an estimated population of 29,000 the Birth-rate of 26·73. In 1904 the Birth-rate was estimated at 27·44 per thousand, and the average Birth-rate for the decade 1895—1904 was 29·79 per thousand, consequently in 1905 there has been a decrease in the Birth-rate as compared with that of 1904 of ·71 per thousand and with the ten years average of 3·06 per thousand.

The Birth-rate throughout England and Wales in 1905 was 27·2 per thousand, that is ·7 per thousand less than the Country's Birth-rate in 1904; exactly the same decrease that has occurred in Chorley. Excluding the seventy-six large towns and the rural districts, and comparing with the smaller towns, we find that the average Birth-rate of these towns was in 1905 26·9 per thousand, a rate just a little higher than that occurring in your Borough.

The decrease in the Birth-rate has however been more marked during the last ten years in Chorley than in England and Wales generally, the Birth-rate for Chorley in 1905 being 3·06 less than the average rate of the preceding ten years, whilst the average rate throughout the Country has only decreased 1·8 per thousand during the same period.

In Table A you will be able to note the gradual decline in the Birth-rate and also that for the last two years the rate in Chorley has been below the General Birth-rate of England and Wales.

TABLE A.

Year.	Registered Population.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.
1895	25,200	882	35·00
1896	25,700	829	32·26
1897	26,000	779	29·96
1898	26,300	799	30·38
1899	26,500	788	29·77
1900	26,750	719	26·88
1901	27,000	759	28·11
1902	27,500	790	28·72
1903	28,000	825	29·46
1904	28,500	782	27·44
Average of 1895 to 1904...	26,745	795·2	29·79
1905...	29,000	775	26·73

Twenty-eight (28) of the Births registered in 1905 were illegitimate.

The number of Deaths registered in the Borough during the year was Four hundred and eighty-six (486) of which Two hundred and fifty-five (255) were Males and Two hundred and thirty-one (231) were Females. The Death-rate calculated from these registered Deaths upon the same estimated population is accordingly 16·76 per thousand. In 1904 Four hundred and fifty-five (455) Deaths were registered, giving a rate of 15·96 per thousand, that is—·8 per thousand less than is estimated for 1905. The Death-rate throughout England and Wales in 1905 was only 15·2 per thousand, the lowest on record, One (1) per thousand less than the rate of the preceding year 1904, and Two (2) per thousand less than the average for the ten years 1895—1904. You will see in Table B, however, that though the rate of Registered Deaths in 1905 was ·8 per thousand higher than that of 1904 it was 2·9 less than the average rate of the preceding ten years (1895—1904), and that only in 1903 and 1904 has the Death-rate been lower than in the past year.

TABLE B.

Year.	Registered Population.	No of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1895	25,200	600	23·81
1896	25,700	582	22·64
1897	26,000	545	20·96
1898	26,300	486	18·48
1899	26,500	577	21·77
1900	26,750	577	21·57
1901	27,000	485	18·05
1902	27,500	462	16·80
1903	28,000	464	16·57
1904	28,500	455	15·96
Average for 1895 to 1904...	26,745	523	19·66
1905...	29,000	486	16·76

The number of Deaths given above and the Death-rate calculated from that number include all Deaths occurring and registered in the Borough during the year. I find however that twenty-seven (27) Deaths were of persons not belonging to Chorley, but who had been removed either to the Workhouse or the Rawcliffe Hospital and had died in one of these institutions. Excluding these Deaths and including the Deaths of two (2) Residents who died in Hospitals outside Chorley there were only four-hundred and sixty-one (461) Deaths of Chorley residents—giving a net Death-rate of 15·86 per thousand per annum. In 1904 I estimated a net Death-rate of residents of 16·07 per thousand; but in that were included all Deaths in the Workhouse.

I cannot report as I was able to do in 1904 that the Death-rate of Chorley in 1905 was lower than the average rate obtaining throughout England and Wales and the average rate of the seventy six large towns, and almost the same as the rate of the one hundred and forty one smaller towns amongst which Chorley is enumerated. Our Death-rate is 1·5 above the average rate of England and Wales—1 above that of the large towns and 2·3 above that of the smaller towns. This is shown in table C.

TABLE C.

LOCALITIES.	1905 Death-rate.	1904 Death-rate.
The Death-rate in Chorley was ...	16·76	15·96
The Death-rate throughout England and Wales	15·2	16·2
The average Death-rate in 76 of the largest towns in England & Wales	15·7	17·2
The Average Death-rate in 141 smaller towns in England & Wales	14·4	15·6
The Death-rate of England & Wales including these 217 towns was...	14·9	15·3

Considering all these figures whilst congratulating you upon the marked decrease in the Death-rate that has been gradually established for many years, there is still considerable room for improvement.

There was a decided increase in the number of Deaths during the third Quarter of 1905 as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1904, the first and second quarters yielded about the same as in 1904; but there was a marked decrease in the number of Deaths in the fourth Quarter compared with the similar one in 1904. In each Quarter except the third there were fewer Deaths than the average number for the decade 1895-1904 as you will see from Table D in which the Deaths registered in each Quarter of 1905 are compared with the Deaths in each Quarter of the ten preceding years and with the average number of Deaths registered in each Quarter.

TABLE D.

YEAR.	First Quarter. No. of Deaths.	Second Quarter. No. of Deaths.	Third Quarter. No. of Deaths.	Fourth Quarter. No. of Deaths.	TOTAL.
1895	167	166	111	163	600
1896	162	120	103	197	582
1897	180	143	89	133	545
1898	119	129	121	117	486
1899	149	119	119	190	577
1900	211	161	106	99	577
1901	143	112	106	124	485
1902	141	119	81	121	462
1903	117	122	103	122	464
1904	140	114	70	131	455
Average of the years 1895 to 1904	152	130	101	141	524
1905	138	115	119	114	486

The Deaths in the various Wards and the Workhouse are shown in Table E. In this Table for the last three or four years only the residents of these Wards are included and not people belonging to other districts who have died in the Borough, and in 1905 the Deaths of persons dying in the Workhouse, but who have been brought there from the outside townships are also excluded.

TABLE E.

WARDS.	1895 No. of Deaths.	1896 No. of Deaths.	1897 No. of Deaths.	1898 No. of Deaths.	1899 No. of Deaths.	1900 No. of Deaths.	1901 No. of Deaths.	1902 No. of Deaths.	1903 No. of Deaths.	1904 No. of Deaths.	Avg. of 10 years, 1895-1904.	1905 No. of Deaths.
North ...	127	89	94	90	102	90	93	83	77	71	92	78
South ...	137	148	113	108	120	140	93	116	88	93	116	88
East ..	136	134	161	113	148	162	109	116	141	142	136	141
West ...	159	183	143	136	163	125	147	101	131	112	140	125
Work- house...	41	28	34	39	44	60	43	53	31	40	41	29
Totals ...	600	582	545	486	577	577	485	469	468	458	525	461

There is one satisfactory feature to be noted in this Report, viz. :—The decrease in the number of Deaths under one year of age. In 1905 one-hundred and eleven (111) Deaths of Infants were registered as compared with one-hundred and fifty-nine (159) the average of the ten years 1895-1904. The Infantile mortality, that is the ratio between the Deaths under one year and the number of Births was only one-hundred and forty-three (143) per thousand. This is I believe the lowest Infantile Mortality that I have had to report, and is a marked improvement upon that of 1904, viz. :—One-hundred and seventy (170) per thousand ; and upon the average Infantile Mortality for the decade 1895-1904, one-hundred and ninety (190) per thousand. It would be still more satisfactory if the Chorley Infantile Mortality was not above the average of the Country, viz. :—One-hundred and twenty-eight (128); of the seventy-six large towns, one-hundred and forty (140); and of the smaller towns, amongst which Chorley is numbered, one-hundred and thirty-two (132) per thousand Births.

By the direction of the Local Government Board I have prepared a Table in which the Deaths under one year of age are classified under their respective causes and how many weeks or months the Infants lived. I find that out of the one-hundred and ten (110) Deaths of Infants under one, thirty-two (32) died in the first month of life, fifteen (15) in the second, twelve (12) in the third, &c., &c.

Three (3) cases died from Infectious Disease, (Whooping Cough) twenty-four (24) from Diarrhoeal Diseases ; fifty-three (53) from Wasting Diseases, one (1) from Tuberculous Disease, fourteen (14) from Diseases of Respiratory Organs, and fifteen (15) from other Causes.

The large number of Infantile Deaths from Diarrhoea and Wasting Diseases is partly accounted for by the still too prevalent habit of giving young infants unsuitable food, and not as far as possible feeding them with their natural food, or when impossible with properly prepared substitutes of Cows' Milk. Very young children are often given a taste of what is going amongst the rest of the household to the greatest detriment of their digestion and often to the endangering of their lives.

I append to this Report a copy of the Table referred to.

The Table F gives the ages at which Deaths of residents occurred in 1905 and also the ages of the registered Deaths during the preceding ten years.

TABLE F.

Years.	Number of Deaths at subjoined ages in each year.				Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 25.	25 and upwards.	
1895	174	99	46	281	600
1896	180	93	57	252	582
1897	169	75	46	255	545
1898	131	44	40	271	486
1899	181	87	40	269	577
1900	162	67	62	286	577
1901	138	49	37	261	485
1902	123	59	33	254	469
1903	121	69	58	220	468
1904	133	45	31	249	458
Average of 10 years 1895 to 1904	151	69	45	260	525
1905	110	59	29	263	461

In 1905 you will see that fewer Deaths of infants and young people between the ages of five and twenty-five occurred than in 1904; but that more children died between one and five years and more adults over twenty-five years of age. Compared with the average of the ten preceding years you will find that there is only a slight increase of the Deaths over the age of twenty-five, whilst all the other groups show a marked decrease. The increased number of Deaths over twenty-five are not as many as might be expected from the increased population. This table points to a satisfactory prolongation of life in young people.

The various causes of Death are shown in Table G, in which I arrange the number of Deaths of Residents in each Ward under their respective causes, and compare the total number of Deaths due to each cause with similar totals of the previous ten years, and with the average number of Deaths due to each cause during the past decade 1895—1904.

TABLE G.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																
	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Totals.
North Ward	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	20	7	1	3	38	78
South Ward	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	17	7	2	1	51	88
East Ward.....	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	7	33	8	1	5	78	141
West Ward	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	7	19	11	1	3	77	125
Workhouse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	22	29
Total Deaths in 1905.....	—	1	6	4	1	1	—	3	8	—	27	92	35	5	12	266	461
Average of 10 Years, 1895 to 1904.....	4	4.3	5.9	7.7	1.5	7	11.9	11.7	10.8	2.5	28.7	97.3	39.1	13.7	16.2	271.3	525
Total Deaths in 1904.....	—	5	3	1	1	1	8	5	5	—	21	84	47	11	15	261	458
Total Deaths in 1903.....	—	6	1	3	—	—	9	14	6	2	35	79	52	3	12	246	468
Total Deaths in 1902.....	4	3	—	3	—	—	13	1	10	2	28	117	35	3	20	236	469
Total Deaths in 1901.....	—	1	3	3	2	—	10	1	19	5	26	65	42	15	16	277	485
Total Deaths in 1900.....	—	4	6	6	4	1	4	30	4	5	24	125	42	44	13	265	577
Total Deaths in 1899.....	—	—	9	8	2	1	50	2	16	2	34	108	29	20	19	277	577
Total Deaths in 1898.....	—	3	5	11	1	—	—	—	18	2	27	58	33	13	18	297	486
Total Deaths in 1897.....	—	9	9	15	—	—	13	17	3	3	25	108	38	15	17	273	545
Total Deaths in 1896.....	—	6	15	12	4	3	9	12	10	2	28	116	39	11	17	288	572
Total Deaths in 1895.....	—	6	8	15	1	1	3	35	17	2	39	113	34	12	15	299	600

Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, and Heart Disease were less fatal in 1905 than in 1904, but there has been a slight increase in the number of Deaths due to Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea, and Phthisis. ; but if we compare with the average of the decade preceding 1905, we find that all the causes have yielded fewer Deaths last year, except Diphtheria and Erysipelas, which however have only caused the average mortality.

The Zymotic Death-rate in 1905 was $\cdot 79$ per thousand per annum. This is lower than the Zymotic Death-rate of 1904, viz., $\cdot 98$ per thousand, which I noted in my last report as the lowest rate on record. The Zymotic Death-rate of England and Wales in 1905 was $1\cdot 52$ and in 1904 $1\cdot 64$ per thousand.

The average Zymotic Death-rate for the last ten years in Chorley was $2\cdot 02$ per thousand, so that whether you consider the great decrease in the Zymotic Death-rate in 1905 as compared with the average rate of the preceding decade or the considerably smaller rate in Chorley than that throughout the Country generally, I think this portion of my report will give you satisfaction.

The number of Infectious Cases notified to me in 1905 was ninety-three (93) as compared with two hundred and ten (210) in 1904, two hundred and eighty-four (284) in 1903, two hundred and twenty-three (223) in 1902, and one hundred and sixty-six (166) in 1901. This marked diminution in the prevalence of Infectious Diseases is mainly due to the decrease of Scarlet Fever cases as you will see from Table H, in which the cases of each Infectious Disease notified in 1905 are put down in the respective Wards, and the total number of cases of each Infectious Disease in 1905 are compared with the similar totals of the four preceding years.

TABLE H.

WARDS.	Smallpox.					Scarlet Fever.					Diphtheria.					Membranous Croup.					Typhoid and other continued Fevers.					Puerperal Fever.					Erysipelas.					TOTALS.				
	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901					
North	6	1	...	...	...	4	23	47	46	13	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	3	2	2	5	12	30	57	53	29
South	8	2	...	...	...	21	30	40	39	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	6	11	2	2	5	2	...	26	36	59	51	41
East	9	19	...	...	...	7	84	41	33	40	2	1	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	5	10	1	8	7	1	4	22	94	53	60	61
West	19	3	...	...	...	19	42	86	38	13	4	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	3	4	4	6	5	8	6	3	4	11	4	33	50	115	59	35
Totals 1905	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1903	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	284	...	...	...	...	
Totals 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	223	...	...			
Totals 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166

I am again glad to state that there has been no case of Smallpox in the Borough during the year. In the Finnington Hospital ten (10) beds are reserved for the use of patients suffering from Smallpox residing in the district comprised under the Chorley Joint Hospital Board, and I consider ample provision is made for the prevention of the spread of the disease from isolated cases which might be brought into the Borough at any time.

Scarlet Fever has been much less prevalent during the year than for many years previously. Only fifty-one (51) cases were notified during the year, as compared with one hundred and seventy-nine (179) in 1904, two hundred and fourteen (214) in 1903, one hundred and fifty-six (156) in 1902, and ninety (90) in 1901.

The cases were notified in each month throughout the year, but, with the exception of September, in no month were there more than five cases reported to me. I have reason to believe that in some instances Scarlet Fever has occurred and neither the Parents nor Medical Attendant have notified to me. If this neglect to report has occurred it is no wonder that the disease cannot be more thoroughly kept under control, and it can not be too widely known that not only the Medical Practitioner attending the case but also the Parents or Guardians of children suffering from Infectious Diseases are required by the "Infectious Diseases Prevention Act" to notify the occurrence of every case under a penalty for not complying with such regulation. A very few cases not reported, and in whose houses sufficient isolation or keeping other children from attending school has not been enforced, are quite sufficient to keep up the constant presence of the disease, and to this I attribute that sporadic cases have occurred during every month of this and several preceding years. Forty-nine (49) of the cases were sent to the Infectious Hospital. In the two instances left at home it was considered that sufficient isolation could be maintained there.

No Death occurred amongst the patients removed from Chorley to the Hospital from this Disease, and one of the cases treated at home died. Return cases have been very much fewer this year than in the previous year ; and in every case before dismissing a patient from the Hospital I have endeavoured to make as certain as possible that no

source of infection remained in the patient. The infected houses have been fumigated and all clothing, bedding, &c., removed to the Steam Disinfector.

Eight (8) cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup have been notified to me, of which one case of Diphtheria was removed to the Hospital and died there. Of the seven cases which were treated at their own houses five proved fatal. The mortality of the cases reported was accordingly 75 per cent.

I think it would be of advantage if a supply of Diphtheritic Antitoxin were kept for the use of Medical Practitioners either by me or by the Inspector. The cost would be a mere trifle, and it would be always ready for the immediate treatment of Diphtheritic cases and thereby no time would be lost. The mortality from Diphtheria has been so markedly lessened since the adoption of the Antitoxin treatment that any means of insuring its speedy application is, I think, worthy of your consideration.

Typhoid Fever has been reported in thirteen (13) instances and four (4) cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital, all of which recovered. Four (4) Deaths were registered from this disease, giving a percentage of thirty per cent. of the cases reported. Though the number of notified cases—thirteen—is somewhat in excess of that obtaining in 1904—only nine—it is much below the average for many years.

No Death was registered during the year from Measles, but three (3) were recorded from Whooping Cough and eight (8) from Diarrhœa.

In all cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, &c., the infected houses are thoroughly fumigated under the direction of your Inspector, and the bedding, clothes, &c., of the person attacked are disinfected at your Steam Disinfector. During 1905 one thousand, three hundred, and eighty-seven (1387) articles were thus treated.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION in the Borough is generally good, and there is not much overcrowding in the houses occupied by the working-classes. Two (2) cases of overcrowding came to the notice of your Inspector during the year and have been dealt with by him. In

the great majority of the houses there is through ventilation and plenty of air space at the back of the houses, and only a very few old houses are built back to back. No new houses have been erected in this manner for many years. The houses and yards are well drained and a systematic inspection of the house drains is regularly made by the Corporation men under the direction of your Inspector, fourteen thousand and eighty (14080) drains, &c., having been cleaned out and examined during the year.

The Water Closet System is now in almost universal use in the Borough, and in the last portion of the town, viz., Cowling District, the conversion from the pail to the water closet system is now nearly accomplished. The water closets, both pure and waste water, are regularly inspected, and seven thousand, nine hundred, and eighty-seven (7987) have been examined, and, where necessary, cleaned and opened during the year.

The Main Drainage of the town is in a good condition, and periodically, in dry weather especially, the drains are systematically flushed under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. New Sewers have been constructed in Windsor Road, Crosse Hall Street, Hollingshead Street, Stump Lane, Curate Street, and Botany Brow.

The Outfall Works at Common Bank are continuing to do good work, and have been improved by alterations in the Detistus Chamber. Since the conversion from the pail system to water carriage there has been a steady increase in the amount of sewage to be treated, but the results still remain satisfactory. The average amount of sewage treated at Common Bank during the year was over one million gallons per diem (1,008,529) gallons. Cowling district Sewage Works are now finished and are working satisfactorily. The sewage now from the whole of the Borough, with the exception of a few outlying houses and farms which cannot be drained into the main sewers, passes through one or other of the three sewage works, Common Bank, Botany, or Cowling.

The Water supply from reservoirs belonging to the Liverpool Corporation is, as a rule, constant and good. During the very dry weather, the quality of the water was not quite as good as usual.

The Refuse Destructor has been used during the greater portion of the year, and most of the refuse and garbage is being consumed therein. Improvements have been and are being made in the Destructor and, I hope, it will soon be in such a condition as to consume all the refuse of the town, so that all tips may be abandoned, and that the Cremator for the burning of diseased animals and condemned meat, &c., will be competent to thoroughly destroy such carcasses, &c. You have applied for and obtained a licence from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to destroy in the Cremator all carcasses affected with Anthrax, Cattle Plague, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Foot and Mouth Disease, Glanders or Farcy, Pleuro-pneumonia, Rabies, Sheep-pox, and Swine Fever.

I have not received so many complaints during 1905 of the smell from the Dacca Twist Company's Oil Cloth Works, and from personal observation I think the Nuisance has been considerably abated since the Company made their alterations. At times, however, the smell has been more pronounced than it ought to have been, probably owing to the neglect of some person employed in the Works, and I recommend that you keep these Works under observation.

The Factories and Workshops have been visited during the year and generally the result of inspection has been satisfactory. The Factories have generally been found to be clean and well ventilated and no notice has been served under either of these headings. The drainage has also been found to be satisfactory. In two (2) Factories the Sanitary accommodation has been found to be insufficient, and in four (4) unsuitable or defective, in all these cases notices have been served on the owners and the defects have been remedied. No case of overcrowding the Factories or Workshops has been found during the year, and all the Workshops have been measured and supplied with details as to the number of people allowed to work in each room.

There are few, if any, outworkers in the town—all the work being done in Workshops or Factories.

Your Inspector regularly visits the Slaughterhouse and I have done so frequently. Eighty-three (83) Carcasses have been examined and

nine (9) condemned as unfit for food, viz. :—Six (6) Cattle, two (2) Sheep, and one (1) Pig. The weight of meat condemned was two thousand six-hundred and twenty-six (2626) pounds. The offal (lungs, bowels, stomach, fat, &c., &c.,) of sixty-six (66) other beasts have been condemned and ordered to be destroyed. One butcher has been summoned for offering for sale diseased meat and two other persons for aiding and abetting the offence. The keeper of the butcher's shop—a woman, was convicted of exposing diseased meat for sale and was ordered to pay the costs of the trial only, as she was considered to be acting under the influence of her husband. He absconded and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The other person, who was summoned for aiding and abetting, was fined £7 and costs.

Ten (10) cases of Chimney Firing were tried at the Petty Sessions—six (6) were fined one shilling and costs and four (4) sixpence and costs.

No summonses has been issued for emitting black smoke from Factory Chimneys. The period of ten minutes per hour allowed by your Council is so very liberal that it allows a large margin above what is strictly necessary, and, I think, might be curtailed with advantage to the town

The County Police have taken sixty (60) samples of Food and Drugs—under the Food and Drugs Adulterations Act—and have submitted these samples to the County Analyst. The samples were of the following Articles. Milk, twenty-five (25) ; Butter, eleven (11) ; Lard, eight, (8) ; Coffee and Pepper, four (4) each ; Vinegar and Jam, two (2) each ; and Ginger, Cheese, Yeast, and Golden Syrup, one (1) each.

One person has been summoned for selling Adulterated Pepper and has been fined ten shillings and costs.

I append to my Report copies of the Six Tables directed to be sent to the Local Government Board, and in the last list, Table I., I give all the Sanitary improvements made, defects remedied and Nuisances abated by your orders and on the report of the Inspector of Nuisances—whose work and that of his Assistants have been carried on very efficiently in 1905 as in the preceding years.

TABLE I,

Sanitary Improvements.				Number of Cases.
Defective Drainage of Houses remedied	...	...	...	31
Slopstones disconnected from Sewers	...	...	...	10
Stoppages of Water Closets removed	...	...	...	321
Stoppages of Slopstones and Yard Drains relieved	...	...	...	161
Defective Water Closets remedied	...	...	...	32
Dirty Houses Whitewashed, &c.	...	...	...	13
Dirty Yards and Passages cleaned	...	...	...	23
Defective Manure Receptacles altered	...	...	...	9
Stables, Shippens, &c., improved in Ventilation, Drainage, &c.	...	...	...	13
Pigs, Poultry and Pigeons kept so as to be a Nuisance removed	...	...	...	13
Houses Infected with Fever, &c., fumigated	...	...	...	66
Defective Slopstones and Down Spouts remedied	...	...	...	57
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	2
Cesspools and Ashpits constructed	...	...	...	22
Other Nuisances abated	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	805

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. HARRIS, M.D. (Lond.),

Medical Officer of Health.

CHORLEY :

A. HILL, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER, LIVESEY STREET.

1906.



